

## VOLUME XI .--- NUMBER 1630.

# ALL QUIET IN CHESTER.

GOVERNOR SCOTT DISARMS THE NEGRO MILITIA.

The Feeling Among the Whites and Blacks-Another Incendiary Attempt.

### SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE NEWS. ] OHESTER, March 13.

Pursuant to, the order of the Governor the disarmament of the negroes progresses rapidiy. It is generally regarded as the only prudent course that could be pursued to settle the trouble. At Rossville ninety arms were

delivered to-day. The colored people appear to fully realize that they have been deceived, and if their protestations are to be believed, they mean peace hencelorth.

The whites are determined to protect themselves in life and property, and only ask on the other hand obedience to law and order. In this they will be sustained by both the civil and military authorities.

Ad attempt was made last night to fire the house of Dr. Davega. The citizens are still guarding the town;

every one-is on the alert, and there is no probability of further disturbance.

# WHAT CONGRESS IS DOING.

A Rush of Free Trade Legislation in the House.

WASHINGTON, March 13. In the Senate, Sumner asked his successor to take kindly charge of the French spoliation bill and press it to a passage. Cameron thought it hardly fair to expect the new committee to accomplish in one session what the late committee had failed to accomplish in ten segsions. Questioned crédentials were referred to the

committee on elections and privileges. The names referred were Vance, Goldthwaite, Blodgett, Hamilton, Reynolds and Abbott. The Cincinnati and Southern Railroad bill

was read a second time and referred to the committee on commerce. Adjourned. LOUSE.

### A vast number of bills have been introduced, most of them old acquaintances.

A joint resolution to adjourn on Wednesday noon was passed by a fote of 125 to 67. The bill placing salt on the free list passed by vote of 145 to 46. The bill placing coal on the free list passed by a vote of 132 to 57. The bill placing tea and coffee on the free list passer by a vote of 141 to 49. These bills were passed under a suspension of the rules, and take effect upon their becoming acts.

# THE SAN DOMINGO EXPEDITION.

KINGSTON, JAM., March 11. The Tennessee and Nantucket are here; all well. The Tennessee sails in four days via Key West for New York. Each commissioner is prepared to draft a separate report. Al

# THE STATE OF THE WEATHER.

are favorable to annexation.

Washington, March 13. Clear and fair weather has prevailed since last evening south of Pennsylvania and Ohio valley. Clouds with occasional light rains have moved from Illinois to Western Pennsylvania. The storm which on Sunday evening prevailed in Connecticut and eastern New York has moved to the northeast beyond our stations. The barometer has risen rapidly on Lake Ontario. It has been variable on the remaining lakes and in the Southern States.

# YESTERDAY IN EUROPE. France Settling Down.

PARIS, March 13. Versailles is evacuated by the Germans, and the French are installed. The convention for a return of all French prisoners in Germany Is signed.

Six Radical papers of this city have been suppressed. The city is quiet, with no signs of a renewal of recent agitations. It is reported that France intends to tax imported raw material. The tax on iron alone is expected to yield eighty millions. All the French prisoners in Belgium have gone home.

Montmartre is perfectly tranquil. - A fraction of the National Guard, however, still hold possession of a number of cannon and refuse to deliver them to the authorities. The Debats denounces the placards circulated by the Reds

### as inciting the army to revolt. Reports from London.

Loxbox, March 13 Marshal McMahon has reti med to France The Black Sea Conference is in session to-day; all were present and all matters were arranged. This probably will be the last meeting.

The Emperor of Germany. The Emperor William is quite sick. He leaves on Tuesday direct for home. His health forbids the proposed visit to the German

Princes on his route. Trouble in Spain. A serious disturbance has occurred in the province of Allano, Spain. The mob fired on the mayor and other officers. Several persons

## were killed. GEBMANY AND AMERICA.

Letter from the Emperor William to President Grant-Its Presentation and Remarks by the President and Baron

## Geralt, ....

Baron von Gerolt, the minister of the North German Union, called at the White House on Friday last, and presented a letter from the German Emperor to President Grant. Baron Gero\* said :

Mr. President-I feel most happy to be the

Mr. President-1 feel most happy to be the bearer of a letter from my most gracious Sov-ereign to your Excellency, conveying the noti-fication that, at the unanimous request of the sovereigns of the German States, and of the tree cities of Germany, to assume the ancleat title of Emperor, after the German Smpire had been re-established by the union of the Ger-man States under one constitution, my august Sovereign has considered it as a duty to the com non Fulherland to accept thankfully this dignity conferred by the confidence of his Ger-man confederates upon his Majesty and his successors to the throne of Prusela. In having the honor to present his Majesty's jetter to your Excellency, it needs no new as-surance from me that the Empfore and United Germany desire to maintain, as heretofore, their itiendly relations with the goverance and the people of the United States, for whose happiness and weighter they have always enter-tained their most sincer wishes.

tained their most sincere wishes. The President replied:

Baron Geroli-The notification which you have conveyed to me relates to an event of great historical importance. The States of this Union, which severally bear a relation to the others similar to that which Prussia bears to the other States of Germany, have recently made such sacrifices and efforts towards main-taining the integrity of their common country taring the integrity of their control outry for general purposes in peace and war, that they cannot fail to sympathiza in similar pro-ceedings for a like object elsewhere. The new title which has been accepted by your Sov-ereign may be regarded as the symbol and the fulfilment on its part by Germany of that high purpose.

The disposition which you express on behalt of the Emperor of United Germany to main tain unimpaired its friendly relations with the government and people of the United States, is heartily reciprocated.

### THE FUTURE OF. COTTON. The Sumner Excitement-Barnum Redivivus-Death of a Flutist-A New York Execution-The Nathan Murder

Again. [FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.] NEW YORK, March 11,

THINGS IN NEW YORK.

The downfall of Sumner creates a greater sensation in political circles here than any event which has happened at Washington for a year past. The friends of the ousted chairman of the committee of foreign relations, while they declare that his removal is an outrage on the people, and will prove a most se rious loss to the government, say that, after

all, it will redound to the ultimate benefit of Summer. Already cliques are forming here. and in New England, which look to his eleva-

tion to the Presidency. It is curious to note, by the way, that no President of late years ever enters the White House with a view to remaining there a single term only. Grant is busily at work scheming for his re-election. We see this in New York by the recent formation of numerous "Grant clubs," and similar organizations, which are ntended simply to keep in power the present ncumbents of office.

incumbents of office. The Tammany Ring is busily at work. Their programme, as I have it from Inside sources, is to conclilate the Republicans as much as possible, to win over the Republi-can press by judicions disposition of the advertising spoils, and to make a sudden bid for local popularity by retrenching our mu-nicipal expenses, and coming out as the cham-pions of an economical system of dity expendi-tion. Af to the candidate Tammany will bring plons of an economical system of all expendi-ture. As to the candidate Tammaby will bring forward for the Presidency, it is of course premature to speculate much. I may say, however, that in the opinion of many of the leaders, Hoffman is hardly strong enough; and besides this, the euclidate at the last election was a New York man. Hoffman, however, would make an available Y ice-President, and the opinion of the formation of the formation of the leaders and available Y ice-President, and the states for 1572 should be forme and Hoff. would make an available vice-rresident, and it the ticket for 1872 should be Chase and Hoff-man, it would areate no very great sorprise. Of course, this would depend upon the mental and physical health of the distinguished Chief Instea

#### Justice. BARNUM'S LATEST.

BARNUM'S LATEST. In a few days Barnum, the great showman, will issue a manifesto to the United States and to the universe generally. It will detail the facts about his triple show, which he will open this fail in Brooklyn, and which will in-clude museum, a circus and a menagerie, in three separate tents, all to be accessible to the public at a general admission price of fity cents a head. Barnum secured some valuable animals in Europe, and chartered a special steamer to convey them to this country. The

steamer to convey them to this country. The vessel was at sea over a month, and Barhum had well nigh given it up, and was bemoaning especially the fate of a lovely giraffe and a peoplicity noble lien and lioness, when news came that the steamer had put into a West In-dian port for provisions. Barnam is tired of the easy jog-trot of re-tired life, and so goes into the show business again, simply for excitement, as he needs yo farther wealth. He cannot bring his new es-tablishment into New York City, for he is un-der bonds to the promistor of Wood's Minsedm to abstain in New York from the exercise of his talents in the show business.

his talents in the show business.

DEATH OF A FLUTIST. John A. Kyle, the celebrated flutist, is dead. He came to this country with Jenny Lind, many years ago, and has remained here ever since. He was a superb player on a rather insignificant instrument, and used to accom-pany Jenny Lind in her bird song in the scenas from "Lucia" and "L'Etolie du Nord," scenas from "Lucia" and "L'Etolie du Nord," and in other passages where the voice and the flute blended harmoniously. For several years past he was engaged in marcanijle business in this city, having left the raffs of the musical profession. For the last twelve months of his life he has been a confirmed invalid. The death is also announced in this city of an aged lady in whose fineral advertising ne-tice it is stated that she was "ainst to the sele-brated vocalist. Catharine Haves."

brated vocalist, Catharine Hayes."

brated vocalist, Catharine Hayes." EXECUTION OF A MUIDERER. The telegraph has probably announced ere this to the Southern papers that John Thomas, a negro, murderer, was hanged yesterday at the Tombs. He died hard, owing to some bingling mismanagement of the scaffold ar-rangements. He had made a singular request that no negro save his barber should be allow-ed to witness his execution, and his request was complied with so thoroughly that no col-ared person was allowed to pass through the streets bordering on the prison during the hour of the final scene.

### CAUSES OF THE DECLINE IN PRICES. Interesting Views and Speculations-The Prospect of Production-Effect of Emancipation-Will Prices Advance ? -What the English Spinners Think

About It-The True Policy for the Planters. The New York Journal of Commerce publishes the following interesting and carefully prepared communication, prefacing it, however, with a distinct editorial caution to the public against pinning it's faith too closely to the writer's theory, or any other theory in re-

gard to future prices: To the Editor of the Journal of Commerce :

May I ask the privilege of a small place in your columns to express some views upon a subject of importance, directly to a large num-ber of people in this country, and indirectly for the civilized world? This request has not been. ber of people in this contacy can hance your the civilized world? This request has not been, sooner preferred, because the writer had-no wish, to be classed among those who avail themselves of press privileges for parposes of private gain. But as the price of cotion has now hearly reached a minmum, neither of as can be reasonably accused of violating duty-I, in expressing, nor you, in allowing your-journal to become the vehicle of my opinions. The very gradual decline in cotion since the opening of the present season is due prind-pally to the readiness shown by English ship-pers to take it freely at the prices current from day to day. It is also partially due to a peculiar conflict of opinion arising therefrom. Early in the seasod, operators here arrayed and the conflict of opinion arising therefrom. Early in the sensof, operators here arrayed themselves into two parties. On one, side were those whe, through interest or convic-tion; or both, operated for a rise in prices, or for a steady market at figures remunerative to the planters. On the other, were the purely speculative, those who, having no relations speculative, those who, having no relations with planters, bought and sold on their own account. And as a rule the latter have bewith piniters, board the latter have be-lieved in a declining market, and operated ac-cordingly. We all know now to whom the victory belongs, but the ground has been fought inch by inch, and planters certainly have no just grounds of complaint against those to whom their interests were intrusted. The decline has been by sixteenths and eighths; now and again a steady market, and sometimes even a rally. And during this time the planters have availed themselves of the opportunity of pushing off their crops at re-munerative prices—as the receipts to date will abundantly show. Now that the result is no longer doubtind, it well behooves us to take a glance at the situa-tion, and endeavor to mark out a wise course for the future.

tion, and endeavor to mark out a wise course for the future. That cheap colton is a great desideratum to the civilized world at large, perhaps no one will deny; and that the workings of Proyi-dence mid Nature is in the direction of in-creasing the comforts of mankind, has come to be a maxim among economists. That those who, in this country, are engaged in the production of cotton should endeavor to im-pair the bounty of Nature, by cramping pro-duction, is, to say the least of 1t-anomalous. Yet we find many who advise such a course. The late civil was so crippled production, that prices had advanced out of all reason; and capital and labor, tempted by the prospec-

that prices has advanced out of an reason; and capital and halor, tempted by the prospec-tive reward, were largely diverted to increas-ing production. Now, that production has reached, if not exceeded, all previous limits, and prices have gone back to ante-bellum lightes—it becomes us to inquire about the

Many say that production this year will be contracted by several causes; by the action o the planters, who will devote more attention od raising; by the want of means to buy guano, mules, implements, pork, &c., through the unwillingness of capitalists to make ad vances; by the weather, which they say cannot be expected to continue favorable for four suc-cessive years, i.e., i.e. They therefore flatter themselves that our crop this year will fall bethemserves that our crop this year will fall be-low 3,000,000 bales, and the consequently we may look for a return to much higher prices than those now prevailing. There is much force in all this; but I have serious doubls about the correctness of some of the premises; and I know that the conclusion, even if a cor-rect one, is not destrable. The history of cot-ton predictions of the fact that fact the series of the series of the series of the series of the fact the fact the series of the series of the series of the fact the fact the series of the series rect one, is not destrable. The history of col-ton production for the few years previous to the war is full of valuable information on this point. Cotton planters did then what they are likely to do again, they proved that they pos-

make up for low prices, by flicreasing the amount they will have for sale. And it does seem to me that such a course will be in the sudents. In more beneficial than a pursuance of a loose way of doing things, through expectations. The prices. It is writing about cotton, I have, in this in the employ of J. G. Nichols & Co., on St.

Instance, avoided the usual concomitants of long rows of figures, it is because I believe that mistakes are sometimes made by those who view a subject in the concrete, as well as by those who consider it in the abstract,

# PLANTING IN GEORGIA.

A Later Scason Man Usual-The Farmers Returning to Old Customs-A Small Cotton Crop Probable-Home-Raised Meat-Sheep Raising-Poverty and Dullness of Business.

The shrewd and well informed Georgia correspondent of the New York Times, writing

from Fort Valley, Houston County, under date of the 20th ult., says: The heavy rains during the past fortinght have so saturated the ground, swelled the rivers and streams, and injured the roads as to interrupt completely all farming operations. The consequence is that planting this year will be later than usual. Very few have been so fortunate as to have broken up their fand in the fall, and since Christmas, what with the the fail, and since christmas, what with the unperformed work of picking the cotton crop, and the difficulty in hiring laborers, and in-ducing them, when hired, to go to work, the preparation of the soil for the crops is to a very interferent still to be done.

great extent still to be dene. THE FARMERS MOVING DACKWARD.

The great discouragement-the ruling low price of cottan -and the severe monetary depression which has followed, have tended in no small degree to make farmers abandon the im-proved system of agriculture, which they weregenerally beginning to adopt, and not only have they resolved not to use any commercial ma-nures this year, but they have also given up the use of the subsoil plough and the careful preparation of the ground, which in 1870 contributed quite as much, in my opinion, to the abundant yield as the fortilizers which they used so liberafly. It necessarily involves con-siderable labor, trouble and expense, and a very large increase of mule power to subsoll the corn and cutton land even partially. This labor and expense many cannot afford. Even though satisfied of its advantages, they are unable to do it. Just as a consumptive are unable to do n. Just as a consumptive pauper, whose physician recommends him to spend the winter in Madera, may be satisfied that a residence in Funchal would restore his health, but he is obliged, er necessitate rei, to make up his mind to die in the poorhouse. Then, again, others who were induced to try the fertilizers and subsoiling last year, in the belief that they would make a big crop and be-eome rich by the sale of their cotton, have found fing they made the crop, but are poor, and now attribute all the bigme to the ex-pensive fertilizers and preparation of the soil, and are determined to return to the "old way" control plourphics and no manure\_heller. -scratch ploughing, and no manure-beller-ing that "more money is to be made at it" than in the new tay. Of conge, the iallacy of this reasoning is apparent, and can be exposed by any one who will take time to think cooly; but it is not the less true that there are very many who are trying to make themselves be-McKenzle, at \$44. leve that they are wise in returning to the

scooter plough, and in refusing to return to the earth a single particle of the fertilizing properties of which it has been deprived by a shion of crops.

### THE PROBABLE COTTON YIELD.

THE PROBABLE COTTON VIELD. All this together, late season, imperfect ploughing, no subsolling and no manure, will necessarily diminish materially the acreable yield. The number of acres planted may be equal to that of last year, and the amount of labor may be the same, but the crops will be smaller and less remunerative. My observa-tion and information confirm me in the belief that the cotton area will be from a third to a that the cotton area will be from a third to a half less than that of 1870, and it is a moderate calculation that the cotton crop of Georgia, even if the season is propitious, will be at ven if the season is propitious, will teast a third less than this year. My own opinion is, that the use of fertilizers and sub-soil ploughs doubled the natural production in 1870. Curtail the area of this year, use no nanure and scratch the ground, and it is easy to see what the result must be. Here an there I find a planter who has bought-good mannres, and is determined to subsoil every acre he plants, but the votaries of improve-ment are "like angels' visits, few and far be-

# · EIGHT DOLLARS A YEAR.

The Meridian (Mississippi) Gazette of Tdes-

day, March 7, gives the following details of the

riolent scenes at that place heretofore noticed

TURBULENCE AND ARSON.

in our dispatches:

Lynch, removed. —Lynus Green, a faithful colored man in the employ of J. G. Nichols & Co., on St. Helens Island, was kicked by a mule last week, and died from the injury received. —The Beaufort Republican is quite jublicant will not be mistaken for other than what he is —s mulatto. He shee writes himself a teacher. Mr. Wall, from Fierkia, is by birth a Northern many of mixed-blogd, brown complexion, tall and slender. He appearable be a young man of fine intelligence, and certainly bears him-self with modelsty. He is a teacher also, and has been so engaged for several years under the direction of the Burean DeLarge and Furner, have both been slaves. Bainey and Wall were born free, and contradictory statements are made as to Mr. Elliott. It is claimed by South Carolina Berpublicans that Mr. Elliott will probably take the leading po-stion among the five objected representatives now in Congress.

-The Beatfort Republican is quite jubliant over the establishment of telegraphic facilities at that point.g. It-asys: "We Congratulate our clitzens upon this very important step in ad-vancement. If we could infuse lato that life-less, financially defunct derperation; known here as a large-sized fraud, but in Columbia as the Port. Royal Railway, and have the road acompleted before this contry fades away, we should have bright visions of hope that Beau-fert would assert her supremacy, and cause Savannah and Charleston to sinkle in-their slip-pers."

pers.'

### Columbia. .

#### THE MERIDIAN TRAGLDY. -We get the following items from the Co-lumbia Union : Secretary of State Cardozo was complimented in a substantial manner, on The Treubles in Mississippi-Particu-Friday last, by the presentation of several use-ful articles by the subordinates in the employ lart of the Killing of Judge Bramof the State. -Mr. McKinney, chief clerk of the State lette and three Negroes-Atroclous Incendlarism.

treasurer's office, was the recipient, on Friday last, of a beautiful'sliver gobler, presented by the engrossing clerks, who have been engaged on the work in the secretary's office.

-At a meeting of the Palmetto Fire Engine Company of Columbia, on Tuesday evening, a committee was appointed to negotiate with parlies, from whom communications have

In our enspace. TURBULENCE AND ASSON. Saturday afternoon Billy Clopton had his thin bright of negro militis in arms and para-ded the streets as usual. Billy was extremely, abusive towards the close of the militla exer-cises, and declared that with one hundred men-he could annihilate a thousand white men-that the white's were aftaid of the negroes and he work have his way in Maridian. He was not interfered with or molested. When the fire broke oit, that same scoundrel was on hand thanking God the rebels' property was burning, and praying that the flames would consume every building in the city. He drew a pistol on a man who remonstrated and would have killed him, but to the interference of a fitendly negro. While marching up the street in front of the fire with pistel in hand, curaing rebels and gloating over their misfortanes, he was suddenly and very unexpectedly knocked dowa, disaraned, and left to colored comrades, who carried him out of the crowd, whan he beat a hasty retreat for home. Atout this time, while the fire was raging; and our citibeen received, looking to the purchase of a steam fire engine for the company. —J. W. Thomas, representative in the Gene-ral Assembly from Colleton County, residing on Main street below the Statehouse, was

# robbed on Friday morning. The robbers were discovered in the room by the wife of Mr Thomas, but not in time to arrest them before they had appropriated a watch and what money Mr. T. had in his pockets.

### Vork.

# -The Postmaster-General has ordered the éstablishment of a postoffice at Bethel, in York County, and appointed Miss Rebecca Barnett ostmistress.

-There was a large attendance in Yorkville on sales-day. The sheriff sold several parcels of land. Three tracts, belonging to the estate of Geo. W. Williams, deceased, were sold as follows: The "Vard" tract, 176 acres, pup-chased by the c-unity commissioners, at \$7 30° per acre; the "Ratchtord" tract, 91 acres, by W. B. & J. B. Williams, at \$6 per acre; and the "Miller" tract, by D. L. Black, at \$6 75 per acre. A tract of land belonging to the estate of W. A. Workman, deceased, containing 365 acres, was purchased by James A. Erwin, at \$4 10 per acre. Mrs. E. E. Pagan, executiv, sold the following property belonging to the -There was a large attendance in Yorkville \$4 10 per acre. Mrs. E. E. Pagan, executrix, sold the tollowing property belonging to the estate of John Gill, deceased: "Stevenson", tract of laud, 148 acres, purchased by W. C. Kell, at \$1 85 per acre; "WHilams" tract, 117 acres, purchased by Samuel Love; at \$1 69 per acre; "Gaston" tract, 221 acres, purchased by John Miller, at \$5 50 per acre; "Bradford" tract, 146 acres, purchased by Thoansa Lomi-nack at \$8 70-per acre; "Bradford" tract, 146 acres, purchased by A. E. Gettys at \$3 65 per acre; "Boark" mact, No. 2, 149 acres, pur-chased by James Miller at \$4 per acre; a va-cant lot in Yorkville, purchased by A. A. McKenzle, at \$44.

### Orangeburg

-The following sales of real estate took place on sales-day: The Ferener place, 1200 acres, to Dr. J. A. Keller, for \$3657; 21 acres in the vil-lage, to S. Bibble and T. K. Legare, for \$240; 490 acres to Charles DaCosta, for \$1800; 50 acres to Dr. Thomas Thomson, for \$500; Tract No. 3 of Thomson's land, 200 acres in swamp. to W. J. DeTreville, for \$20; 154 acres to P. E. Cooke, for \$266; 286} acres to J. P. Mays, for \$459; 124 acres to J. P. Mays, for \$462; 185 acres

to T. K. Sasportas, for \$400. -- A valued correspondent writes to THE NEWS from Orangeburg on the 11th instant: Another year is begun, and, with energy unabated, the farmer puts the old year's reverses-behind, and turns his face hopefully to the untried new. The tempting price of cotton in initial new. The temporing price of other in 169, induced him to invest largely in fertilizers; the disconnighng price of '70 determines him to leave them alone, and his plans are divert-ed measurably from "King Cotton" to the less pretentious provision and stock crop. The imbers of freedmen who are farming on their own account is unprecedented; they pre-fer a squatter sovereignty, and employ neces-sarily the rudest of materiel, and crudest of brains in their work. The result will be a vast diminution of the products of the district, and unusual mortality among them. We are fortunate that the peace of our community is not disturbed as in some of the upper districts; no violence nor apprehension excites our people, and the report of a "dead head" unhinging and the report of a "dead head unanging his craulum, and haading it to a negro to hold, while he adjusted his collar bone that was broken at detysburg, is not credited. Our rampapt Radicals have subsided lately to a gentle docliky; something has induced this change. May they stay changed, and employ their energies to better use than fomenting while

beat a hasty retreat for home. About this time, while the fire was raging, and our citi-zens struggling to arrest it. and saves a little of their property, the bell of the African church pealed forth the usual signal for the regrees to repart there. This was more than our spec-ple could stand, and a company was at once formed and marched to the residence of the sheriff, where a tender was made of the posse and a request made for the arrest of filly Clopton. The sheriff sent his deputy, Mr. Belk, in charge of the posse and arrested Clop-ton and placed him under guard in the court-house. The turbulent threats of the negroes and their white alles called the otizens to ton and placed him under guard in the court-house. The turbulent threats of the negroes and their white allies called the offizens to-getter again Sunday afternoon and evening, when one hundred men volunteered to vindi-cate the majesty of the law and ornsh lawfest-ness, no matter wheme it majert come. The town was well polled on Sunday night and a strong guard of citizens kept over Glopton to see that he was neither rescued nor molested. The Aegrees did not carry out their threats; the fire-fiend ao longer darted athwart the sky, and the constant and promiseous shoet-ing, which has glarmed women and children for months, ceased. One squad of armfed negroes was dispersed and seen home, and the night passed in moustane, baim and peace. Yesterday morning there was an immenso mass meeting at the court-house to devise ways and means for keeping peace and giving repose to the comkeeping peace and giving repose to the com-munity. The meeting was large and entual-astic, the largest prohably ever held in Meri-dian; over five hundred persons were present; all classes were represented there, and all all classes were represented there, and all classes Northern and Southern men classed hands in the deliberations. The speeches were pacific and pointed, and showed that the white

pacific and pointed, and showed that the white people of Meridian have at hast determined to check the mad and destructive screes of the hal negroes and their white contestrates. The proceedings will be found elsewhere. In: the afternoon, the case of BiHy Clopton, Aaron Moore and Warren Tyler came before Jusites Bramlette. Captains Evans and Ford repre-sented the State, and Mayor Sturges his black friends. The examination is not concluded at this time. The testimony showe that these pegrenes, in their-meeting on Saturday, made negroes, in their -meeting on Saturday, made very inflammatory speeches. Warren Tyler, in stepping upon the rostrum, placed his pla-tol on the table. Aaron rammded his hearers of the fate of Sodom and Gomerrah, and spoke of what might be the fate of Meridian. Other negroes spoke of the possibility of the town being reduced to ashes. That very might the hear of the incondury reduced to ashes the hand of the incendiary reduced to ashes seventy-five thousand dollars' worth of proper-ty in Meridian.

very sudden fall in the barometer, with great increase of temperature and brisk southerly winds, are reported from the western plains. Fair weather will probably prevail on Tuesday in the south and middle Atlantic States, with threatening weather on the Gulf and in the Eastern States. The storm now approaching from Nebraska will probably be felt on Lake Michigan on Tuesday.

# SPARKS FROM THE WIRES.

WASHINGTON, March 13. Captain MoDopald, first officer, and Bavis, the third officer, were washed overboard from the Europa on the 4th. A fearful sea prevent ed the launching of a boat to rescue them. Secretary Fish, in a letter to the New York Post, denies the reported interference of English diplomats in Shmner's removal. The failure of a New York dry goods house

for half a million dollars is reported. Princess Leopoldira, the 'daughter of the Emperor of Brazil, and the wife of the Duke

of Saxe Coburg, is dead. The proceeds of Wendell Phillip's lecture for the relief of the French was over \$1400.

Colonel George Brown has been appointed treasury agent, vice Major James Belger, resigned in consequence of his restoration to the army.

A New Orieans Times' special reports the burning of the steamboat Lightwood on Bayou Bartholomew, with 567 bales of cotton.

THE BOWEN BIGAMY CASE.

David Dudley Field, the Emtnent New York Lawyer, Offers this Services to Defend C. C. Bowen-A Card from Mrs. S. Petigra Bowen.

The following letter and card are published: NEW YORK, February 22, 1871.

My Dear Mrs. Bowen-Your appeal met my eye last evening, and I hasten to answer it by saying that you may count on me to do

by saying that you hay count on the to do everything in my power for you or Mr. Bowen. Tell me what I can do? Are there not lawyers in Washington who will volunteer to deiend your husband from, persecution? Are there not other gentlemen who will interest themselves to deleat a per-warter and shandtors? of course I know nothing of the merits of

your husband's case, but so far as he has rights, to be defended, he shall not want a defender, for I am at your service. Your friend, David Burbler FIELD.

Mrs. C. C. BOWEN.

CARD FROM MRS. S. PETIGRU BOWEN. Editor National Republican—The attention of the public is respectfully and ea "estly called to the following focts and questions: A man named Mackey, not a resident of this place, arrested Mr. Bowen, of South Carolina, on a charge of bigany. The United States dis-trict attorney, Fisher, required and insisted upon a ball of \$5000 in .real estate. Mackey was himself arrested within the same day, on a charge of suborning witnesses, upon the affi-davit of one George M. Smith, and was re-leased on his own recognizance in the sum of leased on his own recognizance in the sum of \$1000. Last Friday was set for the investiga-\$1000. Last Friday was set for the investiga-tion of these charges against the said Maokey, and when Mr. Smith and the other wiknesses appeared, they were informed that Mackey was in Georgia getting witnesses to appear against Mr. Bowen in March. 'I desire to know if the district attorney is appointed to expound and enforce the law, or if he has the liberty to use it as it suits his in-tereste?

tareste? Mackey, although of low birth, without credit or character in his pative city, and withwhat purpose is it applies this money? And to Washington, D. C., March 1, 1871.

THE SAN DOMINGO JOB The Failure of Grant's Pet Schome

Admitted. A Washington dispatch, of the 9th inst., to

he New York Tribune, says: It is now agreed, on all hands, that there to longer any hope for the success of the Santo Domingo annexation project. Its friends ananoned, some time slace, the idea of bring-ing annexation about by the passage of a joint resolution, following the precedent made in the case of the admission of Texas. They found that the Democrate would vote in a body found that the Democrate would vote in a body against the proposition in any shape, and that so great a number of Republicans would take the same course, including stretal of the oldest and most prometeen members, that it was hopeless to expect to get a majority vote.

The only other course remaining is to accom-plish the annexation by the ratification of a treaty by the Senate, which requires a two-thirds vote of that bady. The Senate is com-posed of seventy-four members, so that it will take fifty votes to constitute two-thirds. The Republican strength is fifty-screen, and the Democratic is seventeen. All the Democratic senators except Mr. Blair are opposed to an-nexation. It will, therefore, only be necessary that nine Republicans shall vote with the six-teen Democratic o defeat the confirmation of The only other course remaining is to accom-

that nine Republicans shall vote with the six-teen Democrats to defeat the confirmation of the annexation treaty; and more than that number declare in positive terms that they at opposed to annexation in any form, and that they will vote against it from first to last, their opposition being intensified by the action of the cancus to day. It is not certain that all of the twenty-one senators who opposed the removal of Mr. Summer from his chairmanship will oppose annexation, but of the form any more det their his chairmanship will oppose annexation, but all but five or six make no secret of their opposition. The plan of the annexationists has heretofore been to bring the treaty before the Senate, convened in special executive sesthe Senate, convened in special executiv sion, after the adjournment of Congress, no adverse influence could be brought to bear from the House, and when its confirmation, they thought, could be insured. Then, that annexation might be considered to be fully ac-complished in the long interim before the De-

cember session, troops were to be sent to oc-cupy the island. It was thus intended to carry the matter so lar that it would be impossib o fecede, and the House would be forced to to receue, and the House would be forced to vote the appropriation. To day there are lew people so sanguine as to think there is now any possibility of success in the first-step of this plan.

-Some of the French and English journals, in commenting on the treaty of peace just signed between France and Germany, which

cedes Esace and Lorraine, argue that the boundaries of France were established in 1815 by a treaty signed at a congress composed of representatives of the several powers of Ef-

rope, and that consequently these boundaries cannot be changed except by another Euro pean Congress. It is further argued that the treaties of 1615 established an equilibrium of the respective nations of Europe which Germany has no moral right to disturb. In answer to these positions, it may be replied that the treaties of 1815 have been so often violated, and in so. many particulars, that they capnot now be considered as binding. In fact, Napoleon III announced, about the time of the Italian war, that the treaties of 1815 were so much waste paper. It is certainly rather late to set up these equated agreements as forbidding the spollation of France, when not the alightest attention has been paid to them by that country for the last twenty years. Had France succeeded in extending her frontiers to the Rhine, the treatles of 1815 would not have interposed the slightest obstacle to the carry-

ing out of that project.

THE NATHAN NURDER is hgain discussed, as it is alleged that the de tectives are now absolutely on the track of the ussassin. A well dressed and well educated

woman is implicated. It was her custom to gain access to tashionable houses as a friend or acquilistance of the inmates, and while there to make sketches and diagrams of the house or the benefit of her burgharious sponse. One of the morning papers goes so far as to give an alleged portrait of this very mythical fe-male. TROVATOR. -----

DADDY CAIN'S LAST BLAST. The Work of the General Assembly as

Seen Through a Black Man's Specta

Parson Cain, who is an .ex-senator, and one of the "original Jacobs" of the Radical party in the State, thus savagely reviews the action of his former colleagues in an article published in the last number of the Missionary Resord:

The present session had cost the State \$260. The present session has cost the state state state 000 actual-outlay in two appropriations for per-diem and indicage and affactuates of the two houses, beside the printing and Statchouse swindle, and all the other pascalities which are perpetrated on a limited scale. There has been several free fights, and some threatenings which did not cost the State much houor. The passage of a number of bills of minor impor-tance, with a large number of small personal hills, comprises the sum total of the work done The taxes have been raised to ten mills, and the State's interest thrown away by the consolidation bill of railroads, enabling them to sell the State's interest at whatever price they please, finish the road if they want, and let it alone if they choose. At all events, the com-pany has the millions of bonds, with the

State's enflorsement, and are released from the State's enflorsement, and are released from the obligation of selling the bonds 'dollar for dol-lar," but can sell at such prices as they gen get and apply the-money as they please. That body adjourned on Tuesday night at low twelvé. After a long "setting" they have batched more front and perfected hore conintched, more fraud and perfected more corruption in that brief time than the first mem-bers perpetrated in two years. They returned nome to their constituents more bitterly de nounced than any **cha**si of men who ever sat In the General Assembly. The people are fast learning what are politics, and a few more years will bring them up standing.

-A special dispatch from Columbia to the New York Sun, dated on Wednesday last, describing the adjournment of the Legislature, says: "The scene on the floor of the House of Representatives just before the adjournment was disgraceful. Drunken members, the majority of them negroes accompanied by colored women of the lowest class, appeared on the floor and outraged the decency of the House by ribald songs and indecent jokes. The appropriation bill for paying the legislative expenses of the session, and which called for \$265,000, was vetoed by Governor Scott, and contrary to expectation. the veto was sustained; consequently the State treasurer cannot pay the members their salaries and mileage. To-day Governor Scott's bank is crowded with the negro members, who are having their claims shaved at from five to ten per cent. discount. This is regarded here as a hage joke on the members, and as a bit of sharp financiering on the part of the patriotic Governor."

-The following are ages of several promi -Some disreputable and profane savage has introduced the "Nillsson brand" of chewing gum.

sessed a trait common to all human naturencreased the number of the bounds.

And in this connection, peripit me to remark hat the real test of the character of the nethat the real test of the character of the he-groes\_slaves no longer\_is now about to be applied. Before the war, the white owner of both negroes and plantation was the judge of the measure of economy allowed by the income from his crop. He regulated not only his own expenses, but those of his negroes, and their hours of labor. Since the war, the negroes have been able, by half work, to earn full subsistence. The high price of ootton enfold them to obtain better returns for the same amount of labor than perhaps any other peas-anity in the world. As a consequence we

have found them very active in politics; "s'de-ties" of all kinds were numerous. In each dis-trict; the hall grown boys and girls divided their time between the horn spelling books and the idleness so industriously circulated and inculeated by the "Burean," a lively trade has fourished in ginger cakes cheap trun-

has flourished in ginger cakes, cheap trum-pery, "Solety" badges, cheap candy, mar-bles, and whiskey; the political, religious and moral outcasts of our Northern society have reaned rich harvests from the temporary prosperity of the new-made freedmen; our professional philanthropists have cackled and crowed us almost deaf with their self-

inudations and "we-told-you-so's," while those who looked below the surface have waited and dreaded the condition of affairs which is now at our doors. Whether or not the freedmen will accept the situation in the right spirit remains to be seen. But it is certain that it will require more labor and economy to tive under present prices, than under those which have prevailed since the war. And hitther, the economical producer of cotton is too certain of abundant reward to allow us to supose for a moment that other labor will not be forthcoming, should the negro not prove equal to the occasion Let us hope that the example of their former owners, in adapting their conduct to a severe and sudden change of circumstances, will not be without its ef-tect; and that the teachings of the few earnest

tect; and that the teachings of the few earnest missionaries among them may induce their minds to a proper appreciation of their duty. To return to the subject in hand. It is not apparent to the writer, how, even with a 3,000,000 bale crop this year, we can look for any marked increase in price. Stocks have been, and are, accumulating in India. Crops in Egypt and South America are reported as promising well. The consumption of our best customers on continential Europe is seriously customers on continental Europe is seriously crippled. European politicans openly admit their inability much longer to avoid a war over the Eastern question. And that some of these reason, or all of them, or others, are operating in the same direction on the minds

of others, is made apparent by the course pur-sued by the spinners of England. They promoly look as closely alter their own inter any other class of people in the world. And, as a rule, they act in concert. No channel of information is closed to them, no means eft unemployed to procure it. Among them we find Cabinet ministers; for-eign ambassadors, members of Parliament, &c. and perhaps no other. Industry in the world has a greater proportion of its thinking members, travelling abroad. In one capacity and another, each contributing his quota to the general stock of information. Now if they believed in higher prices we would see them putting away heavy stocks of raw and manu-iactured goods for inture use. On the contra-ry, we find them working barely enough spindles to supply their current trade, keeping their stocks of raw and manufactured goods them down to a minimum, and allowing the capital of the consignees of our cotton in Liverpool nd London to bear the burden of carrying it. It is fair therefore to conclude that as a clar they believe in low prices in the immedial i clas

Those who have been planting as a specula Those who have been platting as a specula-tion, without the requisite experience, and without devolug to the business that care and economy so decessary to success, except during periods of inflated values, will either

have to mend their ways or betake themselves to other pursuits. Those who make planting cotton the business of their lives will endeavor by economy of resources, increased exertions, lower rates of wages, a judicious use of man-ures and strict attention to their business to

# HOME-RAISED MEAT.

Since the war, raising hogs enough to pro-vide meat for the plantations has been almost entirely given up as impossible. Not one in a hundred has ruised his own meat since 1865. hundred has ruised his own meat since 1865. The reason generally given was that the dis-honesty of the negroes rendered it impossible to-raise hogs profitably. Hired in a majority of cases for a share of the crop, and to pay for their own provisions, some of them dimin-ished their expenses by killing planters' hogs wherever found. It has been the practice of planters to allow their logs to range in their woods and uncultivated lands, and they are seldom taken up nod counted until the time comes to put them up to futter. In this way, those who desired to steal had every opportu-nity to supply their larders without having any britcher's bill to pay. Now that money strife.

those who desired to stear had every opport-nity to supply their larders without having any butcher's bill to pay. Now that money has become so scarce that provisious cannot be bought in the Western markets, and now that factors and commission merchants can no longer make advances even at two and a half per cent. a month, the only thing to be done is to raise meat at home, and already I find many of my acquaintances taking steps to do so. It will be an immense saving, and will cost but little trouble.

### SHEEP RAISING.

SHEEP RAIside. I find also a growing desire in middle and northern Georgia to try sheep raising as an industry. I am sure it will be immensely, profitable, both in meat and wool. There are thousands and thousands of acres of land unfit for enkivation in field crops which would give abundant pasture for sheep, and which could be thus so enriched, as in many countlys in there are to be some as fertile land as any England, as to be soon as fertile land as any in the State: The attention of agriculturists has been recently drawn to this subject by eminent writers, and steps are being taken to introduce improved breads of sheep. The merino seems the favorite.

## DUSINESS WRETCHEDLY DULL.

I never remember business so thil and trade-so slack as it is now. Every one is complain-ing. There is little or no travel. The driim-mers are in despair. The most artistic ing. There is little or no travel. The drim-mers are in despair. The most artistic display of the most tempting samples produces no effect but a gruff announcement that there is no money to buy goods. The quack doctors' and itinerant verifiers of patent panaceas, whio generally find crowds of gulis who are ready to shead their hast fractional shipping the hur generally find crowds of guits who are ready to spend their last fractional shinplaster to buy some swindling "pain-killer." guaranteed to cure cramp-cole, draw teeth, eradicate gont and remove bunions at one application, or "the money will be retunded," are disconso-late, and are changing their quarters mysteri-ously, leaving their hotel bills and accounts for printing in a worse condition than the pur-chasers of their nostrums: Even a circus, with a balloon attachment and an elephant, formerchasers of their nostrims: Even a circus, whi a balloon attachment and an elephant, former-ly the property of the Inaum of Muscat, fails to draw. Even the negroes are poor. But the most unhappy of all are the travelling agents most unhappy of all are the travelling agents o \$190,000 by July next.

most unhappy of all are the travening agents of the much-smelling compounds called terti-lizers. They are in despair. Even "extra-ordinary inducements" and the most philan-thropic efforts have tailed. The stoppers are not removed from the beautiful glass bottles of samples. Before the benevolent venders have time to remove them, they are told "We don't want no gounner," in tones which do not warrant arg

# unent or remonstrance.

# ALL ABOUT THE STATE.

#### Lancaster.

-Mr. J. Porter McAteer, a citizen of Lancaster County, living a few miles north of the village, was thrown from his horse on Monday last and Instantly killed.

### Cheraw.

-Bishop Lynch lectured before the Cheraw. Lyceum on Wednesday evening last, on "The World and the Poor." The next lecture before the Lyceum will be by the Rev. Whitefoord Smith, D. D. Greenville.

Greenville. -The City of Greenville, with 5000 inhabi-tants, claims to be the Athens of South Caro-lina. It has six churches, two colleges, and three theological seminaries. Furman Uni-versity has added nearly \$100,000 to its en-dowments within a lew months. The Baptist Seminary has five able professors-Drs. Boyce,

#### Chester.

-Br an advertisement in another column of THE NEWS, it will be seen that the type, presses and material of the Chester Reporter are to be sold at public auction on the 3d of April. Solid at public auction on the 3d of April. —Simon Jacoby, who was convicted of grand larceny at the last term of the Court of Ses-sloas, has been pardoned by the Governor, though the sentence of the court has never been published. His petition was signed very generally by the leading men of the commu-

\_Michael McCormick, a citizen of Chester, was found dead in his bed on Friday morning last. In the absence of Colonel Daniel With last. In the absence of Colonel Daniel Wthi-erspoon, the negro who was elected coroner last fall, Trial Justice McDohald earned an honest penuy by sitting on the body. The "crowner's 'queet" add it was heart disease that occusioned the death. The deceased re-tired to bed the night previous in good spirits, and apparent good health. His epitaph'should be that he was an honest man, and a good shoemaker.

-We make the following. extracts from Chester letter of the 6th instant, published in the Yorkville Enquirer: The National Bank of Chester completed its organization on Thurs-day last by the election of John J. McClure, Esq., president, and John L. Harris, cushier and teller. Mr. Harris notified the bossed of directory of the generatory of the position. and teller. Mr. Harris notified the board of directors of his acceptance of the position. Hardly anything could be a source of more sincere gratification to the people of Chee-ter than the return of Mr. Harris, to his old home among them. Four years ago he accepted the position of teller in the Atlantia National Bank, of Atlanta, Georgi and he therefore brings to the discharge of his duties here a business experience sharpented by con-tact with the adventurers who make up flarge pottloa of the population of that abnormal city. The board of directors of the new bank, is composed of the soundest and best men in

city. The board of directors of the left mark is composed of the soundest and best men in this community. Banking operations will begin in about a fortnight, or as soon as the necessary requisites can be obtained from the office of the comptroller of the carrency at Washington. The capital stock is now \$50, 000, Books of subscription are to be re-opend, and it is expected to increase the capital

# THE COLORED CONGRESSMEN.

# Pen Pictures from the New York · Tribane.

The Washington correspondent of the New York Tribune, speaking of the colored mem-bers of the Forty-second Congress, says :

bers of the Forty-second congress, says. Mr. Rainey's personal appearance has been described before. Having held a seat in the last Congress, he is well known to the habi-thes of the galleries, and is credited with good these of the galleries and is credited with good thes of the galaxies, and is created with good looks and manners by a majority of them. He is a teacher by profession, a man of excellent education, and evidently possessed of a proper share of self-respect and confi-dence. His colleagues, DeLarge and El-liott, are both men of more distinct types. The first has a dark, only hue complexion; The first has a dark, oive-bued complexion; oval face, well-formed features, and moderate stature. He has the broad Southern pronunstature. He has the broad Southern pronun-ciation, and, if not looking, it might readily be supposed that one was listening to an old-school Palmetto representative. On his moth-er's side Mr. BeLarge is of Haytlan descent. He also writes himself a teacher. Since the man closed he has have an active Republican war closed he has been an active Repub War closed he has been an active replantan-politician, serving in the State Legislature. Eilhott, his colleague, is credited with consid-erable ability, especially as a parliamentarian and speaker. He appears to be a full-blooded negro. His face is dull and heavy in repose.

### . THE COURTHOUSE TRAGEDY.

•THE COURTHOUSE TRACKEDY. Theridian has been the scene of one of the most horrible trägedles that ever occurred in a civilized community. While the examina-tion-of the witnesses in the case of the State vs. William-Clopton and other negroes, that g-ed with riotous conduct on Saturday fight at the time of the fire, was progressing, Mr. Brantley deposed as to some remarks Warren Tyler had made about the while people. He was interrupted in a very rpde and angry manner by Tyler, who, it appears, Was armed with two pistols, and who was one of the de-fendants in the case. Tyler stated that he would impeach Brantley's testimony, for which Brantley raised a cane and advanced to within eight or ten feet of him. At this functure General Patten, diy marshal, aught Brantley and held him. While he was thus held Tyler drew a repeater and commenced firing at Brantley. At the first fire Judge Bramiette-was shot through the head and instantly kill-ed. The room was crowded with while and black, who were attending the trial, and as great excitement was prevailing, an infilegreat excitement was prevailing, an imilia-criminate firing commenced, in which William Clopton and a negro named Gus Ford were Killed, and several persons, white and black,

vounded

After firing several shots, Tyler jumped out of the window of the court-room, which was in the second story of the Sheehan building, and ran up Sydney street. As soon as it was known that he had killed Judge Bramlette, he was pursued, and, on refusing to surrender, was instantly killed. Tyler fired a number of

was instantly killed. Tyler fired a number of shots at the parties in pursuit of him, and re-sisted his capture until the very last. Judge Brambette was a man universally loved and respected. He had been judge of probate, and was at the time of his death jus-tice of the peace and a member of the board of alderman

Clopton and Tyler were tarbulent and disor Ciopion and Tyler were surplient and disor-derly negroes who have been stirring up strife in this community for the last two years. Their greatest desire seemed to be to stir up enmity between the races and do- all the mischief in their power.

### fliscellanenns.

OH, YES! OH, YES! OH, YES!

It becomes my pleasant duty to inform my friends and patrons, that the time has again arrived for them to commence cleaning and repairing their Household Furniture, Mattresses and Beds:cads. Try a remedy that never fails; send for the Doctor who keeps the Furniture Infirmary at No. 81 Queen street. Having greatly enlarged my Invalid Furniture Hospital, I am now prepared to reat patients in that line more successfully and satisfactorily than ever. "Come one, come all."

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